

The Record.

VOL. I. NO. 1.

GREENVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1899.

50c. PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

A POET'S ESTIMATE.

The world's a printing house:
Our words, our thoughts,
Our deeds, are characters of
Several sizes;
Each soul is a composition,
Of whose fruits
The heavens are collectors;
However vast;
Death is the common press,
From whence being driven
We're patterned sheet by sheet
And bound for heaven.
FRANCIS QUARESE, "Editor Dispatch," 1872.

Sample copies of THE RECORD may be obtained on application to this office.

Railroads Are Not Enemies.

The old feeling that "anything you can get out of a railroad company, is so much gain," is dying out and people are learning that the railroads are the best friends any community can have. In years gone by it has been the custom to bring suit against the railroad company on every occasion where a suit could be made, no matter how trivial the amount involved, and it is an old saying that no jury ever returned a verdict in favor of the company. It is hard to convince the average jury that there is any merit in any defense a corporation may present, and because of this well-known and well-grounded feeling, it has been the policy of the railroads to compromise every action possible.

It is not our purpose to take up the cause of the railroads as against the people, only so far as justice and natural interest goes, but the fact believes that the change of a sentiment which is rapidly coming, giving the railroads the same consideration and the same chance that is accorded private individuals, will be beneficial to the people and to the country, as well as to the corporations.

No community can thrive without railroad facilities, and the greater the facilities, the better the opportunity for thrift. Every town may be benefited by cultivating the acquaintance of the railroad companies.

It is no secret that the railroad men go to build up the towns on their lines, helps their company also, and in nearly every instance are ready and willing to do more than their share in co-operation with the people. They should be known personally by the business men of the different towns, for a personal acquaintance has much to do with fostering good feeling. The ambition of the towns in the way of public improvements should be made known to them, and in nine cases out of ten the railroads will aid and encourage the people.

In short, the railroads and the communities should get closer together, and work for mutual good, rather than along the old lines of antagonism. — Brandon, (Miss.) News.

re. a week for THE RECORD.

The Dog Question.

Milton News: If the farmers of the county owning worthless dogs could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well-bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farming community would be increased in many ways. Farmers with a little tact in getting along with a dog would soon find the coffee saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do everything within his power, the dog needs only a wise and patient restraint, an intelligent direction, to become the most useful hand on the place. There are a number in Milton to which the headsmen's ax should be applied. It is impossible to understand why a person living in town wants to feed and care for so many worthless dogs.

A 50c. investment in a year's subscription to THE RECORD is a good business proposition.

The total expenditures of the Brooklyn Bridge from the date of opening, May 24, 1883, to Dec. 1, 1898, were \$18,151,500. The total receipts during the same period were \$17,727,900. The first year the bridge was opened 12,500,000 passengers crossed it, the second year 30,000,000 crossed it, and in 1898 40,000,000. The present average is about 45,000,000 a year.

Do you like the looks of this paper? It costs 50c. a year, and does the best.

SELECTED.

It is said that the Czar is the only European monarch whose life is not well insured in some English or American life insurance company.

James Tyson, the richest man in Australia, started in life on a salary of £50 per annum. A short time ago he took up £250,000 of treasury bills to assist the government.

A Parisian statistician announces that there have been thirty-nine changes of Cabinets during the twenty-eight years of the life of the French Republic, involving 530 Ministers.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. Marshall of the Methodist Church is the latest claimant to a safe trip to Tibet. He says he stayed there for eight months and converted several natives. The Grand Lama received him as an honored guest.

David M. Wilson, who died in Philadelphia recently, followed the curious fad of shaking hands with every Mayor of the city on the day of his inauguration, a practice which he indulged for almost seventy years without a break.

Alfred A. Winslow, United States Consul at Liege, Belgium, entertained a number of friends at an old-fashioned New England dinner, at Brussels, on Christmas day. Every thing served was American, even to the wines, which were imported from California.

Johannan Norcross, who died at Atlanta the other day, was an abolitionist from Maine and settled in Atlanta sixty years ago. He was the Republican nominee for Governor of Georgia in 1876, when he originated the Lily-White idea, which has divided white and black Republicans ever since.

A former master of Ely Workhouse in England has just been admitted as a pauper inmate to the institution over which he formerly presided. Such an experience, Dickens anticipated it in "Bleakwater."

Twist in the fate which he provided for Mr. Dumble.

The largest private library in the United States is said to belong to Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, of Louisville, Kentucky, which contains over 50,000 volumes, collected during sixty years. Books on the history of the West predominate, and among them Colonel Roosevelt worked while preparing his "Winning of the West."

Queen Victoria has been quite undone by Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter of the bestowal of titles, orders, and decorations at a jubilee. In three days Austria's ruler gave away 4,500 of these baubles, and for weeks past the two firms in Vienna which make them have been working night and day in order to catch up with the demand.

The Governor of Arkansas is named Jones. The Lieutenant-Governor of Mississippi is named Jones. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio is named Jones. The Attorney-General of Nevada is named Jones. Since Senator Morrill's death there has been no "father of the Senate," two members having served exactly the same period: one of them is John P. Jones.

M. Vernon, the French engraver, has received an order from the King of Denmark for a medallion of Queen Louise, to be prepared from the best of the family photographs. Small reproductions of the memorial are to be prepared for distribution in Denmark. The Queen is represented in profile, the inscription recording her name and rank, motto "Virtute et fidelitate" and the dates Sept. 7, 1817, and Sept. 29, 1898.

Aspell Hall, whose name Lord Kitchener has incorporated in his title, is one of the finest old granges remaining in the eastern counties of England. It is a two-story building, moated in the old style, and has a long family record attaching to it in the Sirlar's mother's side. Her family came into possession of it just 200 years ago. Before that it was the residence of the Cobham family from the time of that Lady Colham whose husband, Sir John Oblesale, was buried at a Lollard in Henry V.'s days.

Do you want job printing? We do the best.

HE DIDN'T, THIS YEAR.

I have just about decided
To 'not keep my money hopping'
For to work all winter, choppy
For a' old time place, like I did
Law? then old times was country
"Blame" backbones' white, 'penned-like,
Wanted' books' and I was sheer-like
Chase on into 'Feb'uary'
Nuttin' ever made me madder
Than for 'Dap to shump his layle'
On a' extra horse-like, sayle'
"Groundhog" out and seed his shoulder!"
JAMES WATSON ROAD.

Ah, this is a beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and Heaven itself lies not far off; and then it suddenly changes and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the entire day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the whole world into our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all without and within is dismal, cold, dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrows, which the world knows not, and oft-times we call a man cold when he is only sad. — H. W. Longfellow.

THE RECORD, 50c. a year.

Two States only are represented in the United States Senate by men whose place of residence is the capital city. These two States are New Hampshire and Indiana. Both Senators from New Hampshire reside in Concord; both Senators from Indiana reside in Indianapolis.

Recent Inventions.

An improved holding device for overshoes is formed of a pair of pivoted arms surrounding the top of the heel, with a spring pawl on the pivot, which locks them in place after they are gripped around the shoe heel.

For use in mining the beds of rivers for gold an improved dredge has been devised consisting of a chain of endless chain of steel buckets arranged to bring up portions of the bed, after it has been loosened by a hydraulic ram mounted on the dredge.

To fasten a key in a lock so it cannot be turned from the outside a new ecentric plate has a hinged member on one side, which swings to the center of the plate, a slot in the end engaging the flat portion of the key to lock it.

An improved scale bar for typewriters has a roughened surface extending parallel with the graduations, adapted to receive temporary pencil marks to serve as a guide to the operator in setting the carriage for certain kinds of work.

Fish can be rapidly sealed by a new implement, which is of semi-cylindrical shape, and has teeth on its edges, with a toothed brace running across the center, the scales away 4,500 of these baubles, and for weeks past the two firms in Vienna which make them have been working night and day in order to catch up with the demand.

In a new automatic pen-ejecting holder a sleeve slides on the handle, with a fixed under portion which forms a clamp when the sleeve is brought forward to hold the pen in place, releasing it instantly when the sleeve is drawn back by hand.

One party has subscribed for six copies of this paper, sending five to distant friends. We trust the remembered ones will appreciate the favor as highly as we do. Such action is very encouraging to us, and is worthy of imitation.

The marriage of Miss Patti to Baron Colestrom came to a painful pause when about half completed, it seems, because the marriage license had been left at Craig's Nos. Castle, instead of being taken along to Brecon, where the ceremony took place. After the performance of the ecclesiastical rites the bridal party went into the sacristy to discharge certain formalities before the Registrar. He refused to finish the marriage without the license, until finally persuaded, after the bride had wept in vain, by Lady Fandel-Philips.

Mr. Bloggs—"You see, my dear, my salary is small, and I am not able to save much. I am continually troubled with the thought that if I should die suddenly—"

Mrs. Bloggs—"O, don't bother about that, Henry. You know, I've got my old black silk dress. That's nearly as good as new." — Answers.

If you want THE RECORD, you must subscribe for it.

Out of the Ginger Jar.

"So her husband is an editor?"
"Yes. But, good! If there's anything in the way of news she can beat him public it abroad."
Baltimore Sun.

"To tell the truth, I increase my height a little by spring footpads in my shoes." "Footpads?" "Yes, they hold me up." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"The first act, you know, is supposed to cover a period of twenty years." "What a long time between drinks!" — Cincinnati Enquirer.

She—"Do you remember that thirty years ago you proposed to me and that I refused you?" He—"O, yes. That's one of the most treasured recollections of my youth." — Household Words.

Mr. Biker—"I'm afraid our new minister is not so bright and well-informed as he might be." Mrs. Biker—"Indeed!"

Mr. Biker—"Yes, for in his last sermon he made some remarks about 'putting our shoulder to the wheel.'"

"That youngest boy of yours does not seem to be a credit to you," said the white man to Uncle Mose. "No, sah," said Uncle Mose. "He is the wastest child I has. He is mighty bad. He's a white sheep of de family, sah." — Boston Journal.

Mrs. Sparte says her husband is the worst that ever was to go shopping swindled. "Why," she says, "the other day he bought a pair of shoes. It was full of holes." "The first umbrella I ever owned," said the Dealer.

"Mein friend, that is our new patent self-detective umbrella. If any one should steal that, you'd know him by his clothes." — Boston Herald.

"The minister has promised to say a few words at the temperance meeting."

"He won't do it, though." "You don't think he would break his word?"

"O! his intentions are all right, but when he gets wound up he does not know when to stop." — Puck.

"Would you buy a Legislature?" inquired the patriotic young man, indignantly. "If you mean a whole Legislature," answered Senator Sargum. "I will say promptly and emphatically that I would not. It would be a needless extravagance, a little more than half of the Legislature is plenty for all practical purposes." — Washington Star.

"This," said the police judge the other morning, "is one of the most aggravated cases of assault and battery ever brought in my official notice. How could a big, able-bodied man like you strike a deaf mute?" "Do you's name that he could n't hear?" "That's precisely what I mean." "Then, sor, phy the divil didn't he see?" — Detroit Free Press.

"How is it that one of your children have no name?" asked the hotel traveler of a Kentucky farmer who was entertaining him for the night.

"Well, stranger," replied the mountaineer, "after my fourteenth child was born I kinder got tired huntin' for names, an' quit. They can name themselves when they gits old enough." — Puck.

The old woman ambled gingerly over the ice. "These are the times that test a man's mettle," he called to a passing friend. He threw a heroic emphasis on the "mettle," and the friend smiled. At that moment the pinster's feet flew from under him and he came down on a resounding thump. "I see," said the passing friend with much gravity, "that the exact seat of the matter is still a matter of doubt." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ARE WE UP TO THE MARK?

A NEIGHBORLY GREETING.
Greenville Banner: A new paper for Greenville, "The Record," will make its appearance in January, owned by Orien L. Roark and Owen Rice. Will be a seven-column folio. We wish THE RECORD success and feel sure it will succeed as the promoters are both hustling young men.

FROM OUR PAPER FAMILIAR.
Owensboro Messenger: Orien L. Roark is preparing to start a new paper at Greenville about January 1. It will be known as THE RECORD and will have an excellent new plant. Mr. Roark has had valuable experience in newspaper work, and is an enterprising young man. It is safe to say that he will conduct a paper that will be in all respects a credit to Greenville and Muhlenberg county.

A FRIENDLY JOINT.
Herald-Ledger, Russellville: A new paper is to be started at Greenville with the new year by Owen Rice and Orien Roark. Mr. Rice is a graduate of Bethel College of the year 1896. He is a young man of excellent training, fine business ability, great industry and above all possesses a mind which sees clearly the essentials of any matter which he has on hand. Mr. Roark is an old stage horse and his qualities are proven. This team will get out a paper which will do credit to the county of Muhlenberg.

"THERE'S NO GOIN' TO BE NO" — THE INQUIRER.

Madisonville Mail: Greenville is to have a new paper. "The Record," an all home-print, seven-column folio will make its bow to the public about January 1. It will be owned and edited by Mr. Orien L. Roark and Mr. Owen Rice, two of the cleverest young men in the State. Mr. Roark is a practical printer, and has been engaged in the business for the past several years he has been engaged in conducting a successful furniture business which he will continue. Mr. Rice is up-to-date, full of vim and energy, and the two will make a team that will give Greenville and Muhlenberg county what it has long needed—a first-class newspaper. The Mail wishes the new venture success, and with Roark & Rice in charge its success is assured.

Keep Young by Science.

Do you know why it is that fashionable woman looks as young and rosy at 50 as the unfashionable woman at 30? It is because she takes care of herself. The unfashionable woman gets her beauty sleep every night and never dissipates in the matter of balls and little suppers prepared over the blazer while the rest of the world is asleep. She eats her three meals a day and at just the proper hours. Everything on her table is wholesome and intended to keep her skin rosy and her little body lissome. She thinks it almost immoral to clog the pores of the skin with powder and pomade, and she believes in nature absolutely. And just there is the difference. The fashionable woman—or woman of the world, if you choose, for the fashionable woman is hardly a broad enough term for the woman that is always young at 50—believes in art. She knows that nature is a wonderful restorative, but she has infinitely more faith in art and science. When the wrinkles begin to come the fashionable woman knows of pomades and massers. She has found that the Turkish bath will do more towards making her eyes lustrous, and her skin clear than all the ten hour sleep and whole-wheat bread remedies in the world. She wears corsets—snug ones, too—but they are corsets that fit the figure and do not grip it in a cast iron vise, and she hangs her skirts from the hips. But she can dance all night and be as fresh and rosy next day as if she had never seen the inside of a ball room. — Feminine Observer in Philadelphia Times.

Say, did you know now was the time to purchase a 2nd Overcoat at 100 Sighner heat prices, at J. R. Morgan's, South Carrollton.

How does this weather pan out with the G. H. sign?



OUR "CHALLENGE" PRESS.

The above is a representation of our Challenge Country Cylinder Press. It is manufactured by the Challenge Machinery Co., in Chicago, claimed to be the largest of the kind in this country. It's a great improvement over other country cylinder presses on the market, and is in line with the high-grade equipment of our office throughout. The Crescent Type Foundry, Chicago, are the agents through whom purchase was made.

GREENVILLE Roller Mills.

HARDISON & CARY, Props.

We are making extensive improvements, but our overhauling in no way interferes with the prompt execution of all orders for grinding.

Our Mr. ONG is a Practical Miller, and we guarantee the highest grade goods to be had on any market.

Flour, Meal and Bran for Sale.

Osburn & Paxton, Blacksmiths & Woodworkers.

Prompt and careful attention to all work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Vehicles overhauled.

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Gayle & Morgan, Pharmacists.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Our Prescription Department is under the supervision of Mr. C. L. GAYLE, a registered pharmacist, and great skill and precision are exercised in the execution of all Prescriptions.

Silverware and Jewelry.

Some special strong bargains in Watches, of which we have a strong line. Rings in great variety.

J. P. HILL, Wheelwright & Blacksmith.

Back in the shop, and ready to do all work in my line. Give special attention to Machinery Repairs.

Ask for an opportunity to supply your wants, insuring the best service on shortest notice.

Just Below My Old Stand.

Subscribe for THE RECORD. 50c.

THE RECORD.

PRINTED THURSDAY BY
RECORD PRESS,
OWEN RICE, President.
OWEN L. ROARK, Secretary.

50 CENTS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Office in Second Story of the Record Building.
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1899.

This is the initial number of THE RECORD. It makes its appearance without trepidation, as the publishers have had something like a dozen years' newspaper experience, and are familiar in some degree with the surroundings and requisites. It does not come to fill "a long felt want," nor do we have an idea of "a crying need" being supplied. But we intend to give the people the best paper we know how to create, and have a faith that honest, untiring effort will meet with a fair recompense of reward.

Prejudice is said to look with a squinted eye. We shall view all political matters as an independent journal. Will be the organ of no party, and will commend or condemn the principles and leaders of all of them, as justice demands.

Recognizing the changing commercial conditions, the price of subscription has been set at 50 cents per year. No name will be put on the list until payment has been made, and the paper will be immediately stopped when the time has expired to which it is paid.

A Job Printing plant will be run in connection with the paper, having fullest equipment, and the product will be artistic creations of the printer's skill.

We are going to depend in a great measure upon the people of the county for support in subscriptions and advertising. The paper will be one of the permanent enterprises of the county, and will do everything in its power to further and foster local industries.

THE RECORD asks patronage on the same basis as will command to any business—it's merit. We hope to make it a pleasure to our readers, and a profit to ourselves and our advertisers—bless 'em; may the tribe increase.

had only one majority.

HOPKINSVILLE is in fair way to secure an appropriation of \$50,000 for a government building.

PAPERS all over the state contain reports of people being burned to death from their clothing catching on fire.

AND now a banana trust is being organized. If the promoters do not slip up in this venture, there is no use to fight the trusts any longer.

WE are quite proud of the thrift and industry manifest in our advertising columns. Greenville is one of the best markets in this section, and our dealers are letting the people know of the advantages this place affords.

OUR Filipino insurgents are now rebelling against Uncle Sam's protectorate authority. One or two severe battles have been fought, and several hundred of our soldiers killed and wounded. The loss to the insurgent forces was very much heavier.

OUR readers will no doubt notice the absence of the usual article in all new papers, entitled "The Contribution of Our New Devil," and which no one of course was ever able to make out. This is not an oversight on our part, but our disciples of Satan objects to having his work thus ridiculed.

THIS edition of THE RECORD is being sent to about 1,500 people. There are a few of them who are not subscribers, but they need not fear to take the paper from the office and read it, as no charge is made, and you are not considered a subscriber unless you subscribe—or some one has for you.

John D. Rockefeller, the moving spirit of the Standard Oil Co., is going to retire from the active management of that company, after having amassed the greatest fortune that any man in the world can boast. He is reported to be worth \$250,000,000, and has made by speculation \$8,000,000 in one day. When he organized the oil business he was worth about \$100,000. Colonel O. H. Payne will succeed him as manager.

"The oldest inhabitant" has not been heard from, but the youngest newspaper in town will venture the assertion that the weather this week has been almost a RECORD breaker.

Articles of incorporation were filed recently with the Secretary of State of New Jersey, of Kentucky Distillers and Warehouse Company, with an authorized capital of \$32,000,000. This stock is divided into \$12,000,000 preferred stock with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, and \$20,000,000 common stock. The method of the trust will be to limit production and thus cause a general rise in Kentucky whiskeys.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

W. S. Vlek was in town Tuesday.
G. B. Head was in town Wednesday.
Owen Rice is in St. Louis on business.

Mr. Chas. H. Sweeney is in Nashville on business.

Mr. Ed. S. Wood made a flying trip to Central City last Sunday.

Judge W. H. Yost is in Louisville this week on legal business.

Messrs. Clarence and Beverly Martin are up from Paducah on a visit.

Mr. Harry Weir has been laid up by the grip for some days, but is around again.

Messrs. H. N. Martin and T. H. Martin have been in Louisville all week on business.

Judge T. J. Sparks and Hon. W. A. Wickliffe went to Carrollton Monday on legal business.

Miss Bessie Allison returned to Central City yesterday, after a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Thixton, Jr.—Messenger.

Mr. Edgar D. Martin has been in Louisville for several days riding in the work of pushing spring lines for Kahn, Martin & Co.

Messrs. Laura Love and Mary Martin left for Henderson yesterday morning on a visit to Miss Louise Holme. Later they will visit relatives in Paducah.

Miss Attie Hobson, of Guthrie, who visited in this place some time ago, was married yesterday to Mr. Ashton Bryant at the residence of ex-Senator Gates in Owensboro.

Miss Hallie Slawee has left town to be present at the marriage of Mr. A. M. Bogges to Miss Ella Stewart on Feb. 8. Miss Stewart is a winsome young lady whose father resides near Penrod, Ky. Mr. Bogges is a rising young farmer of Carter's Creek. THE RECORD extends congratulations.

Friends of Dr. Len S. Hughes, of Louisville, who visits this place occasionally, will be interested to know that he has been appointed a Surgeon in the army, and assigned to the Second battalion of the Third engineers. He will go as Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The South's Opportunity.

The commercial bodies of the South, the merchants and business men who are seeking for new fields, and the manufacturers who are seeking for wider markets, have a chance to take advantage of the results of the late war with Spain. Opportunity has come to their door and stands there, hat in hand. We can not do better under the circumstances than to show equal politeness. We may also doff our hats and shake hands with it and beg it to make its home with us. But if we fail to give it due recognition, or imagine that it is a tramp out of work, or something of that kind, then opportunity will go its way, not angry but wondering.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Has Got" Is Good English.

Another language savor has launched his boat. "Is 'has got' good English?" he writes; "should not 'got' be omitted?" For the three hundred and thirty-third and last time we say that "has got" is sound, correct English, good historically, good in modern use, a perfectly healthy idiom. Anybody who has scruples about the "got" can cut it out. Anybody who has a taste for primes, potatoes, prisms can learn to break himself of saying "has got," if he perseveres. We seek to put no constraint upon tender consciences. But abstainers from "has got" should be warned against being puffed up. Fresh English is always good, but persons who like it cannot be welcome to take it that way. They mustn't put on airs, though.—New York Sun.

Although women in Paris had the right, for the first time, the other day to vote, few exercised the privilege. In the second arrondissement only three voted, and a similar number in the eighth. Much the same was the result in every other arrondissement, while in the Quartier Latin, which might be thought the very sanctum sanctorum of women's rights, not a single member of the fair sex took the trouble to vote. The sole exception to this otherwise general indifference was the First arrondissement, which comprises the Halles or markets, where several hundred women gave their votes.

The weather has caused the temporary suspension of a great many out-door occupations.

Pranks of Memory.

Queer freaks of memory are a constant puzzle to those who study psychological phenomena, says the Washington Post. Who has not been driven to the verge of distraction by the total inability to recall a name when an effort was made to do so, and when the occasion for such remembrance was past had the missing name flash into the mind apparently of its own volition? The year 1898 has closed, but how many of us can recall readily the chief incidents of the last twelve months and say accurately in what month they occurred? Try it and see.

Great minds have wrestled to find an explanation for the pranks that memory plays, and have had to give up the effort. In the course of a systematic attempt to arrive at some understanding with regard to the wonders of memory a very valuable and unique body of testimony has been obtained. The following questions have been put before 200 American university students and professional persons, 151 being men and 49 being women. The answers are with the questions:

Question 1.—When you cannot recall a name you want, does it seem to come back spontaneously without being suggested by any perceived association of ideas? To this eleven per cent. answered "No" and eighty-one per cent. "Yes."

Question 2.—Does such recovery ever come during sleep? To this seventeen per cent. answered "No" and twenty-eight "Yes."

Some examples given:

1.—This morning I tried to recall the name of a character I had read the night before in one of Scott's novels and failed. I taught a class and walking home in the afternoon all the names recurred to me without effort.

2.—I tried to recall the name of a book. Gave it up. Half an hour later, while talking of something else, blurted it out without conscious volition.

Question 3.—On seeing a light or hearing a sound for the first time have you ever felt that you had seen (or heard) the same before? Fifty-nine per cent. answered "Yes." Thirty-one per cent. answered "No."

The action of unconscious memory during sleep is illustrated by further questions:

Question 4.—Do you dream frequently four per cent. answered "Yes."

Question 5.—Can you wake at a given hour determined before going to sleep without waking up many times before? Fifty-nine per cent. answered "Yes." Thirty-one per cent. answered "No."

Question 6.—If you can, how about failure? Sixty-nine per cent. seldom fail, twenty-five per cent. often.

Do you come direct from oblivion into consciousness? Sixty-four per cent. answered "Yes." and sixteen per cent. "Gradually."

Examples.

1.—I had to give medicine exactly every two hours to my wife. I am a very sound sleeper, but for six weeks I woke up every two hours and never missed giving the medicine.

2.—I am always awake five minutes before I set the alarm.

3.—I had had little sleep for ten days and went to bed at 9, asking to be called at midnight. I fell asleep at once. I rose and dressed as the clock struck 12, and could not believe I had not been called.

A strange phenomena has come to light in the course of inquiry into the mystery of memory. It has been discovered that by gazing steadily at a crystal consciousness is partly lost. Into the void thus produced those who have practiced crystal-gazing find that there enter, unbidden, forgotten incidents and lost memories. To give a few instances: A lady in crystal gazing saw a bit of dark wall covered with white flowers. She was conscious she must have seen it somewhere, but had no recollection where. She walked over the ground she had just traversed and found the wall, which she had passed unnoticed.

She took out her bank book another day. Shortly afterward she was gazing at the crystal and saw nothing but the number one. She thought it was some back number, but, taking up her bank book, found to her surprise it was the number of the account.

At another time she destroyed a letter without noting the address; she could only remember the town. After gazing at the crystal some time she saw "321 Jefferson avenue." She addressed the letter there, adding the town, and found it was right.

A lady sat in a room to write where she had set eight years before. She

felt her feet moving restlessly under the table and then remembered that eight years before she had always had a footstool. It was this her feet were seeking.

Psychical research brings to light many cases of similar strange tricks of memory. It is easy to find instances that serve to deepen the mystery. It is not so easy to give an explanation. The cleverest men who have attempted to do so have had to admit defeat.

In the matter of Ambassadors the State of New York got all that was coming to it. Three of the most important Ambassadorships have been given out to the Empire State. Joseph H. Choate of New York will go to England; Andrew D. White of New York is at Berlin, and Horace Porter is at Paris. Apart from these three places, New York had Stewart L. Woodford as Minister to Spain, and now has Oscar Straus as Minister to Turkey.

The Toronto courts are about to be called upon to decide whether a man may legally perform his own wedding ceremony. The case in point is that of the Rev. J. W. Pfohler, who, on Oct. 12, 1898, married himself to Lois Markle. This is the first time a man has performed the rite for himself in Canada, and both Pfohler and his wife now want the validity of their marriage established. It would have been much cheaper for the divine to have enlisted the services of another clergyman in the first place.

The National Advertiser tells a story of an old bachelor who bought some socks, and found attached to one of them a slip of paper with these words: "I am a young lady of 20, and would like to correspond with a bachelor, with a view to matrimony." Name and address were given. The bachelor wrote, and in a few days got this letter: "Mamma was married twenty years ago. The socks from those did not advertise, or I sold them long ago. I would suit you."

papers. were only viz.

and The Djerid Hava- (the list of news). The latter was edited by Mr. Churchill, and as I happened to be one of the contributors, I remember we the excitement of Aali Pasha, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, on finding an opinion expressed about some political questions of the day. "Am I or Mr. Churchill, the Minister of Turkey?" exclaimed the Pasha, and similar declarations had to be strictly avoided. To-day there are many large daily papers, and, although muzzled by a rigid censor, they still go on fairly, and some of them, as The Fikdam (application), The Ferdjunnia Hakikat (the interpreter of truth), and Sabah (morning), have a considerable number of readers. The Turks have, besides, weekly and monthly papers, treating literary, philosophic, and philological topics, and what is certainly most astonishing, they have got illustrated papers—pictures of living objects were formerly looked upon as a deadly sin—and last, not least, a ladies' paper called Khaimlara Makhkus Gazeta, as well as a juvenile paper called Sibyan Bazetasi.—Literature.

Does Farming Pay?

It does, if you look after the "little" as well as the "big" things both in and out of doors.

For instance you study how to feed your stock. Why not give the thought of how to feed yourself and family and your help, a little thought? One of the biggest and most important things "in doors" is the cooking stove or range. Get a good one while you are at it. It costs but little more than the cheap, hastily put together affairs, and while you are buying a good one, may as well get the BEST.

THE "CHARTER OAK." They will do better work, and do it quicker, with less fuel and labor, and will last longer than any other kind. You will find the price reasonable enough. . .

FOR SALE BY
J. L. ROARK ESTATE.



A Lesson to Trusts.

The news was announced Monday that the Union Tobacco Company has obtained control of the big plant of Liggett & Myers in St. Louis. This means that the Union is to become a formidable competitor of the Continental Tobacco Company unless, indeed, it is an agent and accomplice of the trust. As the price both of Continental shares and those of the American Tobacco Company had a heavy fall upon the announcement, the supposition that the Union is an ally is hardly credible.

A circumstance that goes far to confirm the story that the Union Company has already absorbed the powerful St. Louis establishment is that last week the Union increased its capitalization to \$24,000,000. It began with but \$10,000,000 and expanded to \$12,000,000, then to \$19,350,000, and now has more than doubled what it had at the start. The Continental Tobacco Company, organized with eight factories, has since acquired a number of other concerns. It seems to be engaged in a race to distance any possible competitor. However, if it has failed to get control of the St. Louis factory, as now appears, it has lost a big point in the game with its younger antagonist.

The report is very interesting, for it shows how impossible it is for even the biggest trust to get rid of competition unless it can acquire control of the raw material as the Standard Oil Company has been able to do. The same reasons which led to the formation of the Continental inspired the promoters of the Union. The profits of the plug trade are enormous and it is impossible to keep capital from seeking such a promising field. This is one of the natural laws of trade, and is not to be ignored by even the most powerful combinations. The International Paper Company is already faced with the construction of immense new mills which in time may divide its trade as thoroughly as the independent refineries have encroached on the business of the Sugar Trust. The Federal Steel, the Rubber and other trusts will eventually meet the same fate.

Something is going to happen in trust circles soon and the tobacco trust circles soon and the tobacco

As long as the tendency is to competition the matter will not be so distressing, but it would be better both for the consumer of plug and the producer of leaf tobacco if there could be a great number of small factories rather than two mammoth concerns.—Courier-Journal.

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COMING!

4 CAR LOADS 4

One Car Buggies, Surreys Phaetons, due March 20th.

Car Load Celebrated Brand "Beef, Blood and Bone" Fertilizers.

Car Load Blount's True Blue Plows in all styles and sizes.

Car Load Disc Harrows, Corn Planters, etc.

Carload shipments enable us to save you a handsome margin on anything in the above lines. Remember: We offer low-wheel improved TENNESSEE WAGONS at same prices as the high wheels. New Carload on hand.

Get our prices on Disc Harrows, or you'll be sorry. We will have the TIGER Harrows—best on earth.

THOS. M. MORGAN

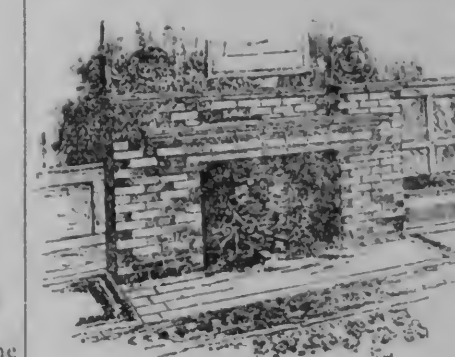
W. M. Lovell, Groceries.

Studebaker Wagons, Deering Binders, Mowers, Rakes.

Great Line of Plows.

Our Grocery Stock is immense, and we can promptly supply you with best articles at lowest prices.

J. I. PENCE & SON,
Coal, Fancy Groceries, Fruits,
Tinware, Queensware, Novelties.
NEAR THE DEPOT.



Nord & Lovell,

workers of Wood, Tin and Iron, ask the Public to give them an opportunity to bid on any work in these lines. Also do Upholstering and Furniture Repairs. All work guaranteed. LOWEST PRICES.

J. H. HAYES

Agent for WALLPAPER, BLINDS, PORTIERES, LACE CURTAINS, Etc. Prices the Lowest. Will take pleasure in showing my Samples at your Homes.

CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

Subscribe for THE RECORD. 50c.

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Invites you to his Cash Grocery, at the Depot. Everything in good assortment, at lowest prices.

Produce Wanted

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

The advocates of a system of rural mail delivery will be much reassured by an experiment which the post office department proposes to inaugurate soon. The scheme takes the form of a traveling post office and specifications for the necessary kind of vehicle will be issued in a few days. It is expected that the exterior will somewhat resemble the modern military stage coach, with three windows on a side, and will be labeled "United States Mail," in conspicuous letters. The body will be eight feet long, four feet wide, and just high enough for a man six feet tall to stand erect inside. It will be a very light running coach, weighing but 600 pounds, and adapted to all kinds of weather—rain, hail, snow or blow, blizzards or red-hot summers. The personnel will consist of but two—the traveling postmaster and his driver. The latter will be mounted upon an ample



A DELIGHTFUL HIGHWAY.
(Road leading from Mayville to Lexington, Ky.)

seat in front, sheltered overhead and protected in wet weather by a water-proof covering. Entrance to the vehicle is on either side, which when open will serve as the center of the three glass windows. These windows and another in front will make the office as light as may be desired by day, while a blazing lamp will do the same by night. The postmaster will be seated in the center of his office upon a revolving chair made stationary with the floor both before and behind him will be a working table and a complete set of post office pigeon holes. Under ordinary circumstances he will ride with his back toward the driver, there being more room at his rear table than at the front. Just above the rear table will be a closet with double doors. Inside will be shelves, a cash drawer, and drawers for storing stamps, postal cards, envelopes, cancellers and other necessities, including a trusty gun for protection against the bold highwayman.

Grouped about this closet will be the smaller pigeon holes, among which mail matter for the rural inhabitants having houses or collection and delivery boxes along the route between post offices will be distributed alphabetically. Thus when the new post office on wheels approaches the farm of Joshua Hens, that gentleman's letters can be readily found in pigeon hole "H," and when it comes to the farm of Henry Hothaway, who may live several miles up the crossroad, his letters and papers will be taken from compartment "H" and deposited in the slot of the box bearing his name. Beneath this rear working table will be larger pigeon holes, each bearing the name of a regularly established post office on the circuit. Upon arriving at each office the traveling postmaster will take all matter out of the box and present it to his host, the stationary postmaster. This pioneer post office on wheels will be so equipped that it may, if needs be, traverse the country under control of only one man with composite duties of carrier, collector, postmaster and driver. All along the route will be distributed letter boxes of a novel design, each bearing the name of its owner, who may fasten it outside the gate leading up his lane or at the point where the road leading to his farm joins the route of the post office—Farmers' Review.

Highways in Porto Rico.
Speaking of the roads in Porto Rico, Gen. Roy Stone says: "I can only add that all I have heretofore said in favor of the good roads movement, a warping and reproach drawn from a country where, except for a few military lines, no roads have ever been built; and where the bulk of the product of a marvellously rich soil is carried to market on the heads of men and women or the backs of diminutive mules. As a result of this neglect, together with other kindred causes, the agricultural population of the island, although industrious and frugal, is so poor as to be almost without shelter, furniture or clothing, and entirely without supplies of food, so that their trifling wages must be paid day by day to enable them to continue this hopeless existence."

Military Road for Cuba.
A military road is to be built around Santiago and another is to run straight through the city.
Buy two or three Concord grape plants and have grapes for the family.

FARM GARDEN.

AIDS IN BUTCHERING.

How This Most-Used Winter Task Can Be Made of Some of Its Worst Terrors.

Butchering hogs has many disagreeable features, but some of these, particularly the lifting of the legs before and after dressing, can be robbed of many of their objections by having a convenient arrangement for scaling, scraping, cleaning and hanging. The arrangement for lightening labor in this way is shown in the accompanying illustration. The farm sled can be used as the scaling platform (b). The scaling vat (a) may be any large barrel which will hold water. Securely block and brace it so that it will not be displaced in putting the legs in and taking it out. In the front of the vat is a board. The legs are lifted and drawn along the side of the scraping platform opposite the iron kettle. Instead of lifting the carcass onto the platform by hand, make use of the pivotal lever attached to the post (d)



CONVENIENT BUTCHERING ARRANGEMENT.

Place a chain about the hind legs of the hog, hook the short end of the lever into this chain and the leg is lifted easily. The post (d) is equally distant from the platform (b) and posts (g, h and i).

After the legs have been scaled and all the hair removed put them in the gibbets and with the lever lift them from the scaling platform and swing them around so they can be hung upon the cross bars in posts (g, h and i). A lot of heavy lifting is thus avoided. The cross bars can be made so that they will turn around on a pivot in the direction of the arrows. This is accomplished by boring a 1/2-inch hole in the top of the post. Use for cross bars four by four oak properly narrowed at the outer ends. Cross these on top of the posts, bore a 1/2-inch hole in the middle of the intersection and secure them in place by means of an iron pin which fits into the 1/2-inch hole in the cross piece and the post. Fasten the cross arms together, and a first-class, cheap pivotal arrangement for hanging hogs is the result. With this device and the lever there is absolutely no need for heavy lifting. If one does not care to use the lever, a cross arm can be secured so fastened to the top of the post, or better still, mortise made near the top and the cross pieces fitted into them.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Good water should be free from color, unpleasant odor and taste, and should quickly afford a lather with a small portion of soap.

For washing windows put a few drops of ammonia on a piece of paper, and it will readily take off every spot or finger mark on the glass.

A New England gentleman claims that shingles laid in whitewash will last twice as long as if they had not been treated with the lime.

To render large pieces of wood pliable, bury them in sawdust, and pour boiling water upon the same. A long, narrow box is best for this purpose.

When the face of a hammer becomes uneven, so that it is difficult to drive a nail true with it, put the face to a grindstone awhile and the defect will be removed.

To remedy a wet cellar already built, sink a channel nearly a foot deep entirely around, close to the wall, and lay a course of drain tiles in the bottom, which will cut off all water veins, and thus render the cellar quite dry.

Sometimes it is necessary to paper over sheets of tin. In that event use old sugar or molasses in large proportion to the paste. It will be found generally effective.—Western Houseman.

Stone Banking for Farms.

In banking up against the walls of basement barns, and especially in building up a passageway to the entrance, there is always strong temptation to use stones piled in loosely as a basis, where stones are over plentiful on the farm. Yet this usually proves a mistake. It will invariably effect a "bulge" among such stones, and they will in time work through into the barn basement. Besides, rains will wash down the stones, and it will require constant attention every year to keep the passage way so that loaded wagons can be driven over it.

Fast-Walking Farm Horses.

There is a large difference in the amount of work done in a year by a fast walking horse and one that is slow. If a team travels 20 miles a day, and another team makes 25 miles in the same time, it makes a difference of 1,000 miles for 500 working days in a year. When plowing or cultivating a large field a team will travel from 15 to 20 miles a day, and the difference of a mile or two is an important item during the busy season. There is room for a fast-walking breed of horses.

Mardi Gras at New Orleans.

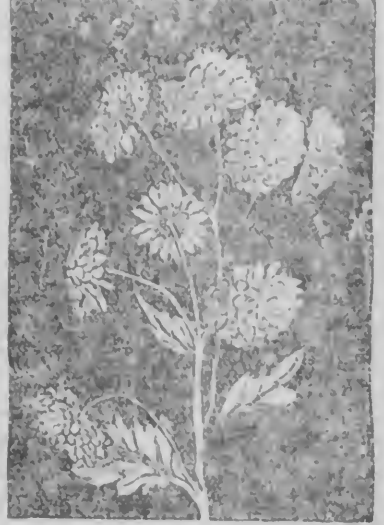
For above occasion the Illinois Central Railroad Co. will sell tickets to New Orleans, La., at one fare for round trip. Tickets on sale Feb. 6-13 inclusive, and for trains arriving in New Orleans on forenoon of Feb. 14th, with final return limit to Feb. 28th, 1899.
W. W. STONE, Agt.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Pompan Varieties Now Popular and Well Suited to Small Gardens.

The pompan, or hardy chrysanthemum, have not lacked many keen admirers in the last few years. Yet it is almost within the past season that they appear with one bound to have gained a place in accordance with their merits in public esteem, as indicated by their prevailing presence and popularity at recent plant shows, exhibitions, etc. American Gardening has for some time



POMPAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

urged the advisability of cultivating the more hardy chrysanthemums and of growing varieties that would be suitable to all sorts of gardens, and it now says:

"Today there are numerous varieties offered in the trade, and any one who desires to make his garden beautiful in the dying months of the year, with a minimum of energy, has at hand an abundance of material. There are a great number of varieties which can be used for this purpose.

"Of the pompan pure Treveña may be taken as a good type, and it is known in white, yellow and pink forms, the latter being especially desirable. "La Soum Melon is one of the most charming of the hardy chrysanthemums. Its daisy-like flowers and its purity of color, the perfection with which it blooms, all entitle it to notice.

"In Jules Lagavere, properly belonging to the group which our European brethren specialize in, we have an intense dark red. The plant is a strong grower, very floriferous, and carries its blooms in dense masses, very distinct in character from the two to which we have just alluded above. For its richness of color it is unsurpassed."

Of a type which is as yet very rarely seen, the Pompan Anemone, the title is sufficiently descriptive of the characters that should be looked for, according to the authority quoted, which further remarks:

"The great charm of these hardy chrysanthemums, and it is indeed a wonderful charm, is that they are so natural, as with one special care they will from year to year, in due season, repay carelessness with an abundant crop of flowers, but, let it be remembered, the results that the careful cultivator and skillful gardener will obtain by judicious care, will amply repay whatever extra attention is bestowed. The best method of growing these hardy chrysanthemums in starting a new plant is to take a newly rooted cutting and plant it in the border where it is desired to flower. In good soil the growth will be rapid, and the only attention that will be needed will be the continual pinching out of the growing tips up to about the middle of August.

Bringing Fruit Trees into Bearing.

Fruit trees of my kind frequently grow with great luxuriance. In this they are usually unfruitful. No tree commences to flower and fruit until its vegetative exuberance has been somewhat checked. Those who understand the art of fruit culture thoroughly can bring these vigorous trees into a straight line of duty by root pruning. It is effected by digging a trench around the tree and then filling it up with the earth that has been thrown out. This cutting off the end of the roots causes check to the extreme vigor, and the result is the production of flowers instead of branches. The distance from the trunk that the trench should be dug will, of course, depend upon the age and size of the tree, as also its ratio of luxuriance. The trench should be so as to cut off about one-third of the roots. The tree, as well as other fruit trees, is particularly benefited by root pruning. In recommending this operation, as described, Modern Monthly says it can be carried out at any time during the fall or winter season.

Care of House Plants.

Among growers before the Ontario Fruit Growers' association Mr. W. Gammage of London gave a practical one upon the "Care of House Plants." As reported in American Gardening, he said that the living room, with its hot, dry atmosphere, was death to flowers. Where gas was burned the effect was the drooping of the blooms. Gas will not hurt palms so much, but they must have lots of light, air and water. In his opinion the injudicious use of commercial fertilizers was the cause of a great loss in house plants. Some people have an extraordinary idea that castor oil is beneficial to some plants. On the contrary, the practice is injurious and fatal. When nitrogenous fertilizers are needed, apply in growing season. Phosphates, which influence the coloring of plants, should be mixed in the soil before use.

One Master Lilies in January.

Winter lilies growing rapidly will show the need of more nourishment to develop their flowers properly. If not already done, they should receive a top dressing of rich compost, which will aid the surface roots, remarks The Rural New Yorker. Some of the professional growers have been trying the effect of moving winter lilies into larger pots when they have filled the first pot with roots, this being done in the beginning of January. Good results are being reported from this. Green lilies must be watched for. It is one of the worst enemies of these lilies.



CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.

Importance of the Discovery of the Department of Agriculture.

The department of agriculture has conferred on western farmers a boon, the monetary value of which exceeds the run total of all the appropriations that have ever been made for the support of that department. It has discovered a "cure" for the hog cholera which will cure at least 80 per cent of the animals treated. Low prices have been one of the plagues of the western farmer. Hog cholera has been another and by no means the least. It cost the farmers of the single state of Iowa \$15,000,000 two years ago. As a result a serious attempt has been devised which has been thoroughly tested, that its efficacy has been proved. This year the tests made in an Iowa county showed that out of 922 animals treated 170 died, or less than 20 per cent, while out of 1,107 hogs in other droves which were not treated 879 or nearly 80 per cent died. This science has put it in the power of the hog raisers of states like Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, etc., to protect their droves to a great extent against the ravages of a previously fatal and costly disease.

The chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture took up his subject two years ago, and experimenters have been conducted under his direction ever since. As a result a serum attempt has been devised which has been thoroughly tested, that its efficacy has been proved. This year the tests made in an Iowa county showed that out of 922 animals treated 170 died, or less than 20 per cent, while out of 1,107 hogs in other droves which were not treated 879 or nearly 80 per cent died. This science has put it in the power of the hog raisers of states like Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, etc., to protect their droves to a great extent against the ravages of a previously fatal and costly disease.

If the western farmers choose to avail themselves of the labors of the bureau of animal industry, they will save millions of dollars annually. If their corn and wheat bring prices which they are not satisfied with they can convert those grains into pork and can be sure that the hog cholera will not strip them of their hoped for profits.—Chicago Tribune.

Shoeing Range Horses in Australia.

In an out station in New South Wales it was necessary to construct this elaborate arrangement to shoe range horses. Many Australian horses have a great penchant for biting, kicking, jumping and other exuberances of a similar kind. As it is absolutely necessary to shoe them somehow, however, they are



slung up inside a strong cage, their legs being safely secured. One of the hind legs about to be operated upon is drawn out under conditions of safety to the operator, and then carefully replaced. The owner holds the halter and keeps at a very respectful distance from the month of his trouble-some steed. Needless to remark, shoeing horses of this kind is a very expensive matter.

Unsound Horses.

There is a saying that out of 100 horses examined for soundness only 65 per cent will prove perfectly free from some defect and the remaining 35 will be found the worst animals in the whole lot. The view may appear pessimistic. At the same time a perfectly sound horse at all points is singularly rare, especially if we include vice and pernicious habits as rendering a horse unsound. The ordinary definition of unsoundness is "the existence of disease or alteration of structure which does or will impair the horse's natural usefulness." There are many slight defects and alterations of structure which do not interfere with a horse's usefulness for the practical work he is required to perform. If the horse is workably sound, there is no reason why he should be condemned by the intending purchaser, for few horses are more than this, according to general experience. If now we add to perfect soundness all defects, fatness, confusion, from 2-m and fashionable action, the difficulty of securing an ideal horse is increased tenfold. No wonder that good horses, notwithstanding slight imperfections, realize high prices.—London Live Stock Journal.

Ravages of Wolves in the West.

The stockmen of the ranges of western Colorado and other remote frontiers estimate that each wolf during the year will do \$100 worth of damage to a herd of cattle. When the numbers of that devouring beast are considered, the amount of destruction it is capable of becomes quite apparent, justifying the observations of the Laroux Republican that unless some method is adopted for its extermination the stockmen of the Black Hills region will have either to move or go out of business. This year the howling of the wolves is unusually threatening along all the ranges from North Dakota to New Mexico and Texas. Old cattlemen are of the opinion that the best way to exterminate them is by concerted action on the part of the states and every separate county, including the offer of a bounty for wolf scalps large enough to make hunting them a profitable business. Ten dollars, in the opinion of these capable judges, is about the right figure, to be paid in cash, and not in long time warrants.

New Mexican Wool.

A New Mexico correspondent of The American Sheep Breeder says there is no longer any reason for discrimination against New Mexican wool: "The old Mexican sheep are nearly extinct, full shearing has been abandoned, and most of the sheep men have improved their flock by skillful crossbreeding until their fleeces are quite equal in quality and condition to the best of the range fleeces farther north and east. Correct breeding has made the improved fleeces of length of which the old source of native scrub fleeces were

DAIRY & CREAMERY.

PASTEURIZATION.

Inquiries as to What The Process Has Accomplished.

In an editorial article The Creamery Journal says that five years' pasteurizing has been one of the topics discussed among the creamery men of the land. Experiment stations have also taken hold to a limited extent, enthusiastic writers have clung to their views with commendable persistence, and in at least one instance it has been made the subject of close study, intense application and sustained labor in one of the best creameries of the country. More is known about it than was known five years ago or two years ago, but no one is yet satisfied. The believer in it can point to nothing substantial in results, the inquirer can get no definite answers to his queries, the scientists are unable to find the line of demarcation between speculation and demonstration, and, in short, we are none of us yet out of the woods, no matter how welcome the confession.

It is entirely true that ever and anon some one reports success and says that he has demonstrated that it pays, and that he has deduced a method which has come to stay. But before many moons have passed we find each and every one of these enthusiastic pasteurizers out of his job and looking for fresh pastures. It is also true that our Danish friends point with loyal pride to the success of pasteurizing in their fatherland and draw a vivid contrast between the four workers in a Danish creamery and the one or two in our own creameries. But not one of them builds a creamery here and hires the four workers and attempts to compete with the creamery which handles the same amount of milk with one or two workers.

Then in making our confessions strictly up to date, continues The Journal, we have to acknowledge that it costs more to make good pasteurized butter, and that butter so pasteurized does not outlast good butter from raw cream.

Pasteurization of whole milk or cream rests upon the assumption that it is dominated by damaging germs. It is like the doctrine of total depravity. "It is a good doctrine if people would only live up to it," as the old lady said. But at present the best we can do is to keep our children and our milk from contact with bad surroundings, instead of trying to roast out the badness after it is once in them.

"Congealed" Butter.

Congealed butter is on the market again, says the Kansas City Grocer, and the city health department is getting ready to have some of the dealers in it explain a few things. A sample has been obtained from the city market, and as soon as the city chemist gets through analyzing it warrants will be sworn out. Congealed butter is detrimental to public health mostly by the filthy character of the ingredients that compose it. It is also in the nature of a lunko game, as the weight of the butter is greatly increased by the addition of water.

Principal big country butter picked up by dealers and hoeksters at country stores where it has been taken in trade. Only the poorest stuff the country merchant has on hand is bought, and this is dumped in one indiscriminate mass into dirty barrels and tubs that have not been washed since they left the cooper's shop. A smell of the contents of one of these barrels is equal to a visit to a rendering establishment. This mass of ill smelling grease is brought to Kansas City and washed, churned and mixed with stale buttermilk. Then it is washed again and coloring matter added to give it the tint of pure creamery butter, molded into fancy shapes, covered with paraffin paper and placed on the market as a high grade of the creamery product. Enough water is left in it to make it weigh a third more than would pure butter.

Immature Cheese.

J. H. Scott of Canada, in a recent paper upon "Immature Cheese," specified the boxing of green cheeses and shipping them when only a few days old as most detrimental to the credit of the products of the province. He considered that more cheese was spoiled by poor curing rooms than from any other cause. He denounced the poorly constructed sheds and buildings so often in use as only fit to store wood or rubbish. The trade would be helped by all cheese in spring and autumn being held at least 25 or 30 days and in hot weather 15 to 20 days. The curing rooms should allow the cheesemaker to regulate the temperature from 60 to 70 and to ventilate without causing a draft. The need in uniformity in size of cheese and of better boxes for shipping was urged. Twenty-five pounds was recommended as a standard size. Old style hoops and presses should be given up, the upright hoop and press adopted and more attention be paid to style and finish.

How to Tell Oleomargarine.

The Kansas Agricultural college dairy has been experimenting with ether as a means of distinguishing between butter and oleomargarine. Take a very small piece of butter and oleomargarine, about the size of a pinhead, and place in separate spots on a clean piece of glass. A drop of ether placed on the butter will assume a wavy but somewhat regular outline, while a drop placed on the oleomargarine will have a rugged outline very much like the appearance of a cogwheel with the cogs sharpened to a point.—Live Stock.

Good For Minnesota!

It is claimed that the best managed dairies in Minnesota have reduced the cost of manufacturing a pound of butter to 1.28 cents. The prevailing price in other states is about 3 cents.

Slow Ripening Cheese.

The anxiety of cheesemakers to have their cheese come early into the market induces them to make a soft, porous cheese into which air easily enters and which consequently ripens early. But cheese thus made cannot be kept for a long time without having its quality much deteriorated. If a larger proportion of cheese was pressed thoroughly so as to have a firmer texture, it would keep unaltered for a long time. Little good cheese is in the market and higher prices could be obtained for it. But the firm cheese has so much less moisture than the porous cheese that the price does not pay the maker.—Boston Cultivator.

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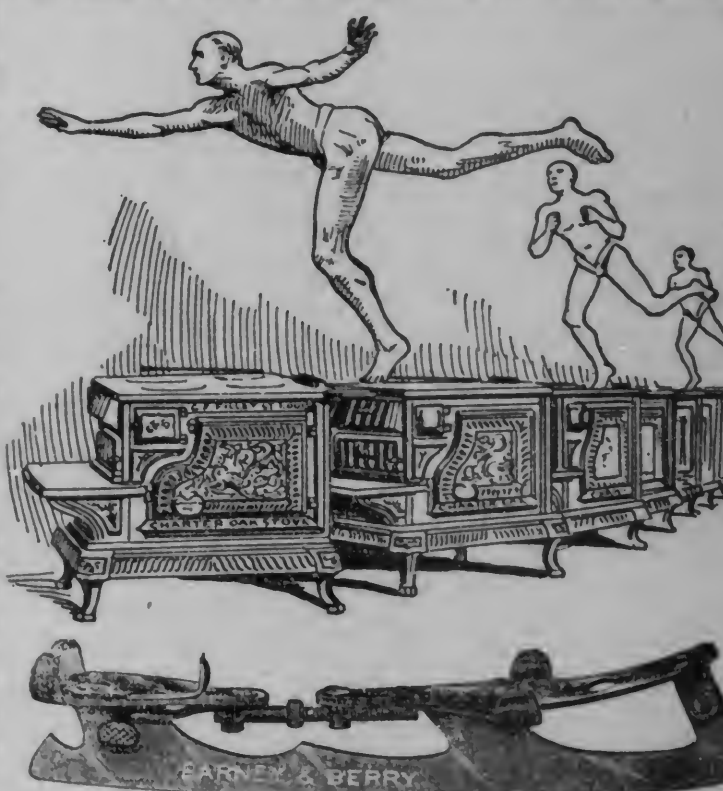
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